

# **WATCHMAN'S TEACHING LETTER**

Monthly Letter #179; March, 2013 By: Teacher Clifton A. Emahiser  
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## **TO THOSE WHOM THE COVENANT BELONGS**

### **A NON-UNIVERSAL CULTURE AWARENESS INSTRUCTIONAL PUBLICATION**

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#### **A MONTHLY TEACHING LETTER**

This is my one hundred and seventy-ninth monthly teaching letter and continues my fifteenth year of publication. Since WTL #137, I have been continuing a series entitled *The Greatest Love Story Ever Told*, and have been expanding on its seven stages ever since: (1) the courtship, (2) the marriage, (3) the honeymoon, (4) the estrangement, (5) the divorce, (6) the reconciliation, and (7) the remarriage.

#### **THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD, Part 38: THE ESTRANGEMENT (of Benjamin) continued:**

With this segment of our story, we will consider the marriage, estrangement and divorce peculiar to the tribe of Benjamin, in contrast with that of the other eleven tribes. Adam Rutherford authored a small booklet of 39 pages on this subject entitled *Iceland's Great Inheritance*, where he did quite well. However, he made the typical British-Israel mistake of confusing today's contemporary converso Edomite-jews with the true tribe of Judah. This misconception is not unique to British-Israel, but also with nearly all, the other denominations of Christianity, except for those in Christian Israel Identity! Anyone who is not familiar with how the Edomites were converted to Israelitism should read Josephus' *Antiquities*, book 13, chapter 9, paragraph 1, and the footnote at the bottom of the page. Once one studies this passage in depth, one will no longer come across as a blathering idiot repeating the lie that "the (Edomite-)jews are God's chosen people!" There are three different entities that must be treated separately, (1) the house of Israel, (2) the house of Judah, and (3) the Cain-Canaanite-Edomite-jews. Christ proclaimed the following to #(3) at Matt. 23:35:

**"That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar."** So it appears that if we are going to run our mouths, we better know what we are talking about! The importance of properly identifying Israelites would also apply to the tribe of Benjamin! Reading now from Rutherford's work:

#### **"ICELAND'S GREAT INHERITANCE**

"Iceland is unique amongst the nations of the World. As this little country is isolated, being separated from all others by hundreds of miles of ocean, one might have expected the Icelanders to be a backward race, lacking in civilisation and far behind the times, but instead, we find the reverse of this to be true, for Iceland is the most highly

cultured nation in the World to-day, as the following facts regarding this remarkable people clearly show:

“**1.** [*At Rutherford’s writing*], There is no expenditure on armaments in Iceland the money being spent on culture instead. Consequently, there is neither army nor navy and there are no fortifications.

“**2.** In proportion to the population, there are more books and periodicals published in Iceland than in any other country.

“**3.** The poor people speak the language of the country in the same manner as the university professors, hence there are no dialects or slang, and there is less difference between the commonly spoken speech and the written language than exists in other lands.

“**4.** ‘The Icelandic Language was already moulded into a powerful and flexible instrument of written thought when nobody (in Europe) outside Iceland attempted to write a book except in Latin,’ and ‘the love of literature and poetry has been kept alive and unbroken all these centuries.’ “In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Iceland produced more vernacular literature than any other nation in Europe and from that time, love of information has been a distinguishing feature of the Icelanders.” (Chambers’ Encyclopædia.) The number of poets is proportionately greater than in any other country. ‘Icelandic literature is in some respects unique in World literature. It is almost as old as the nation that created it and covers a longer period than any other literature in any modern European language. It is recorded in a tongue which has changed so little from that spoken by the settlers a millennium ago, that any child can understand the oldest Icelandic writings almost as easily as if they had been written yesterday. It has always been the property of the common people, who have made no small contribution to it.’ (*Iceland*, p. 133, by Thorsteinn Thorsteinsson.)

“**5.** Illiteracy is unknown in Iceland.

“**6.** Not only do the Icelanders accept Christianity, but the Established Church of Iceland is of the very best type, viz., evangelical and tolerant. [*We in Christian Israel Identity, of course, have different standards for measuring the efficacy of churches. ed. W. Finck.*] Iceland is the one country wherein the whole nation voluntarily support the Church and dwell together in Christian unity.

“What a record! This surely looks as if Divine Providence has isolated and prepared the Icelandic nation for a special purpose. True, Iceland is a tiny nation, but the Scriptures inform us that the Almighty at times chooses to use ‘the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty.’

“The similarity of the position of Iceland to-day in relation to the other nations of Christendom to that of the Tribe of Benjamin amongst the other tribes of Israel in Biblical times is very striking, as will be seen from the following section A compared to section B:

Section A: “**BENJAMIN:** **1.** The Tribe of Benjamin was by far the smallest of all the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

“**2.** Benjamin, the ancestor and federal head of the Benjamites, was the youngest of all Jacob’s twelve sons, from whom the respective tribes of Israel originated.<sup>1</sup>

**“3.** At one time Benjamin ‘ravined as a wolf’, but in the end, proved to be the tribe truest to the Faith, and all Twelve Apostles of Christ were ultimately chosen from that one Tribe.<sup>2</sup> The Benjamites (or Galilæans, as they were later called) followed the Saviour by the thousand. (It was the *[Edomite-]*Jews of Judaea who rejected Him and had Him crucified.) *[correction in brackets mine]*

**“4.** The Benjamites were liberty-loving and tolerant in religion. It was the most famous Benjamite of all, the great Apostle Paul, who said: ‘Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty’ “Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free.’ (2 Cor. 3:17; Gal. 5:1.)

**“5.** The Benjamites (Galilæans) were the first to translate and preach the Scriptures in other languages (Acts 2:6-11).

**“6.** Benjamin was the light-bearer of the tribes of Israel.”

Note #1: “Benjamin was born near Bethlehem, and of Jacob’s twelve sons he was the only one born in the Holy Land. The name “Benjamin” means ‘son of my right hand.’ Joseph and Benjamin were children of Rachel, who had no other sons. Although Reuben was Jacob’s first-born he forfeited the birthright which was transferred to Joseph, the second youngest son (1 Chronicles 5:1, 2). The first-born was entitled to a double portion of the inheritance, hence Joseph’s posterity formed not one tribe, but two, viz., Ephraim and Manasseh (these being the names of Joseph’s two sons) and on the division of the land of Canaan these each received their own portion of territory in like manner to the other tribes. Hence, Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin were by blood more closely related to each other than to the other tribes of Israel.

Note #2: “Dean Farrar states that all the Twelve Apostles of Christ, with only one exception, were of the Tribe of Benjamin, and that one exception was of the Tribe of Judah *[sic Canaanite-jew]*, viz., Judas Iscariot, the only one that proved unfaithful. The *Temple Dictionary of the Bible*, under the caption ‘Galilee’ states that eleven of Christ’s chosen Apostles (i.e., all of them except Judas Iscariot) were Galilæans – the terms Benjamites and Galilæans being synonymous. But Judas Iscariot’s place was eventually filled by a Benjamite, hence, in the end, all the twelve chosen Apostles of Christ were Galilæans (Benjamites) as stated in Acts 2:7. *[correction in brackets mine]*

[Comment by Clifton Emahiser: In the 22nd Psalm, it is prophesied that Christ would be crucified by “... the power of the dog ...” (vss. 16 & 20). The term “dog” is an idiom for “Canaanite” in both the Old and New Testaments. Therefore the members of the true pureblooded Judahites are not dogs, and Rutherford is mistaken, claiming Judas Iscariot was of the tribe of Judah!] ... *[Also, whether Matthew was a Benjaminite is debatable. W. Finck ed.]* Back to Rutherford:

Section B: **“ICELAND:** Iceland is the smallest civilised nation, not only in Europe, but in the whole World.

“Iceland became inhabited last of the European countries, and is therefore the youngest of them all.

“The Icelandic forefathers, as Vikings, also ‘ravined as a wolf’, but in the end, Iceland likewise proved truer to the Faith than any other country. To-day, although there is full religious liberty, almost everybody in Iceland accepts Christianity. ‘From the first

the Icelanders have been an almost homogeneous people as regards church and religion, and religious controversies may be said to be unknown in the country.<sup>3</sup>

[Comment by Clifton Emahiser: It is my belief that Benjamin has already become a “light” to our Israelite nations in these latter days. This all happened with a man named John Wilson. Many make the claim that the name Wilson means son of Will, but I will have to disagree. Today we have many surnames derived from the animal known as a wolf such as: Wolf, Wolfe, Wolff, Wolffe, Wolfeson Wolveson. Inasmuch as the Hebrew does not use a, e, i, o, or u as vowels “wolf could be “walf, welf, wilf, wolf, or wulf. If the “wilf” were applied it would be “wilf-son”, or Wilson, if applicable to a tribal heritage.]

From *The Youth Message*, London, England. Reproduced from *Destiny Magazine*, January, 1948.

#### **“John Wilson by Marie King**

“John Wilson was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1779 and commenced his Inquiry into the Israelitish origin of the Anglo-Saxons in the year 1837. Studying at great length in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, he succeeded in tracing the Anglo-Saxons as far back as Media.

“In the following year he gave a series of lectures which proved to be most successful. Owing to their popularity, he published his lectures in book form in 1840 under the title *Our Israelitish Origin*, in which he traced the migrations of the peoples of Israel as they made their way across the continent of Europe to these Isles. He brings evidence to bear from Diodorus and from Ptolemy, supporting the earlier history of the Israelites. He studied the works of Rawlinson, Herodotus and Josephus and quotes extensively from Sharon Turner.

“The Lectures given by John Wilson attracted the attention of very distinguished men, amongst them being none other than the eminent Sharon Turner himself, also Piazzi Smyth (Astronomer Royal for Scotland and one of the first interpreters of Great Pyramid prophecy), the Rev. F.R.A. Glover (compiler of the genealogical chart of Her Majesty Queen Victoria), and Dr. George Moore, author of *The Lost Tribes, or Saxons of the East and West* ....

“In Mr. Wilson’s house near St. Pancras the ‘Anglo-Israel Association’ was founded (1874) .... Let us conclude with a few words of this worthy gentleman, the Rev. John Wilson:

“Upon this nation, and the ‘multitude of nations’ to whom they have given and are giving birth in all ‘the ends of the earth’, has fallen the lot of ministering the Word of the Lord (Yahweh) to all the nations of the earth. God (Yahweh) has done for them, and enabled them to do, great things for themselves and others. But in nothing have they been more signally favored than in this, that to them has been committed that which was taken from the Jews – the keeping of the oracles of God (Yahweh) – the ministration of the Bread of Life to all [Israel] people – causing to be proclaimed in all languages ‘the wonderful works of God (Yahweh).’ Soon may the Spirit be poured upon us from on High, giving a clearer understanding of the words which have been uttered; so that all our lives and voices shall be attuned to welcome our returning King, who is about to come forth in glorious majesty to reign ....” Back to Rutherford:

"The Icelanders are also very liberty-loving and tolerant in religion. The Established Church of Iceland is the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 'The Icelandic Church has always been liberal in her views, even the so-called orthodox branch of it.'<sup>4</sup> As a result of the great tolerance exercised by this Church, sectarian bodies are extremely few and inconsiderable. The fact that the census of 1930 showed that there were only 1,503 people in the whole of Iceland who do not associate themselves with the Established Church, speaks very creditably for the nation.

"The oldest known translation of the Scriptures (O.T.) in any living language is that in Icelandic (12th century).

"Iceland is pre-eminently the enlightened and cultured nation of Christendom.

Note #3: "*Iceland, Handbook* by Thorsteinn Thorsteinsson, pp. 120-122.

Note #4: "Ibid., p. 122.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that we could appropriately speak of Iceland as the Benjamin of Christendom. As little Benjamin ultimately became the great light-bearer, can it be that little Iceland is destined to become a great light to the nations? The Biblical prophecies indicate that it will be so.

"Both Christ and Daniel inform us that the present age is to culminate in a climax of unprecedented trouble upon the nations (Matt. 24:21. Daniel 12:1). That terrible trouble which will smash to pieces all tyrannical and unjust institutions that oppress humanity (Zephaniah 3:8; James 5:1-4), is to be but the painful transition which will usher in a new and better age, the Golden Age of prophecy. This is repeatedly declared in the Bible. For example, that world-wide trouble and what follows is described in Zephaniah's prophecy just referred to: verse 8 depicts the trouble, but verse 9 following declares, 'For then (after the trouble) will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one consent.' Again, Isaiah, chapter 34, gives a vivid picture of the world tribulation, whilst the whole of the next chapter, 35, tells of the glorious time to follow, and is one of the loveliest chapters in the whole Bible.

"Isaiah, chapter 24, also portrays the great final cataclysm upon the nations, but shows that there will be one place that will shine forth as a beacon light in that dark night of worldwide trouble, and that the people there will be found worshipping and singing songs of praise to God, for in the middle of that chapter of woe there is interjected these words: 'They shall lift up their voice, they shall sing for the majesty of the Lord, they shall cry aloud from the sea. Wherefore glorify ye the Lord in the fires, even the name of the Lord God of Israel in the isles of the sea. From the uttermost part of the earth have we heard songs, even glory to the righteous.' (Isaiah, 24:14-16. English Bible.)

"Three particulars are given concerning this place from which songs and thanksgiving are to be heard in the midst of a troubled world:-

"1. The place is insular, for the songs of praise are stated to rise 'from the sea', 'from the isles of the sea'. The Old Testament of course was written in Hebrew, but the Hebrew word for 'sea' and for 'west' is the same, namely 'yom'. As there are no islands of any consequence that are not in the sea, the proper translation evidently is, 'isles of the west'. The only important islands in the west are the British Isles and Iceland, but

the following considerations show that one of these islands in particular is referred to in the first place, and that it will be the people of that island who will ultimately incite the inhabitants of the other isles to sing also.

**“2.** These insular people are described in the prophecy as living amidst fires. In our world the only fires of nature that we know of are volcanoes, and Iceland is the only one of these islands that has active volcanoes. Not only so, but in proportion to its size, Iceland contains more volcanoes than any other country in the world. In modern times, the tremendous outpourings of white-hot lava in Iceland are unexampled anywhere else in the World. As comparatively recently as 1783 the great Laki Craters threw out a lava stream about 45 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. Stefán Stefánsson in his book on *Iceland* says that this is ‘by far the greatest on record and ‘unparalleled on the Earth in historic times.’ So far as is known, this is the biggest fire the World has ever seen since man was upon the Earth. The whole country of Iceland was formed by fire; it owes its existence entirely to volcanic action, and the many geysers and hot springs to be found all over the island are connected with the volcanic fires below. Iceland is known to Europeans as ‘The Land of Fire.’<sup>5</sup> Truly, the Icelandic nation has lived amidst fires!

Note #5: “It is also referred to as ‘The Land of Fire and Frost.’ Iceland was originally called Snowland. Although the climate in the lower lands of the south-west is remarkably equable, the interior of Iceland contains huge snowfields. Perpetual snow occupies over 5,400 square miles of the country, and the snow-line in the north of the island is only 2,000 feet above sea-level.” [continuing:]

“The Hebrew word ‘urim’ translated ‘fires’ in the above quotation from the English Bible also means ‘lights’. The only great natural lights in our world are the Polar Lights (The Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis and the Southern Lights or Aurora Australis) and the only island nation living sufficiently near either Pole to see these lights vividly from all parts of their country is Iceland.

**“3.** The prophecy locates this insular country as being in ‘the uttermost part of the earth’ or as the ancients said, the ‘ultima thule’. The expression was at one time applied in a general way to the far north, but later became localised to Iceland. Sir Richard Burton has written a work of two large volumes entitled *Ultima Thule*: this work is a description of Iceland, which this author calls ‘The Canaan of the North’. Iceland is certainly at ‘the uttermost part of the earth’, for beyond it there is nothing but the ice-bound Polar Sea. The north coast of Iceland touches the Arctic Circle ....”

I will now quote from *Symbols Of Our Celto-Saxon Heritage* by W.H. Bennett, pp. 62-63:

### “BENJAMIN

“In considering the Wolf as the emblem of Benjamin, we should remember that, after the division of the Twelve Tribes into two nations, the Tribe of Benjamin was so closely tied to the much larger Tribe of Judah, and for so long a time, that its own identity was partially obscured. Further, during the nearly four hundred years that these two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, formed the Kingdom of Judah, the national emblem of the kingdom was the Lion of Judah. Consequently, the Wolf was seldom used and in time became more of a tribal memory than a used emblem.

"However, there is some evidence which suggests that among the Northmen or Norsemen, the people who formed the northern wing of the Saxon migration across Europe, there were some who used the Wolf as an emblem. Many of these settled in



Scandinavia, giving their name to Norway and later to Normandy in France.

"So far this writer has been unable to check the accuracy of the claim that the emblem of the Norsemen who invaded and settled in France was a Wolf, and that some of their descendants, the Norman invaders of England, also had the Wolf as their emblem. However, according to an item of the Research Department of the British-Israel World Federation, London, England, which appeared in the *New Vision* for July 1969, we read:

"It is a matter of the greatest interest that Hugh Lupus, nephew of William the Conqueror, used the Wolf as his personal device at the time that Heraldry was first introduced.

"We should also note the claim that Norway was about to give official recognition to the Wolf as a racial emblem of its people just before the Germans took over the country in the Second World War. This claim is that a monument consisting of a column with a Lion at the top and with its base guarded by four Wolves was in process of preparation when the Germans struck. Though the wooden prototype of this column disappeared during the German occupation, a photograph of it was taken and is reproduced herewith [*in his book*]."

Ibid. pp. 166-171:

### **"Israel Emblems in Scandinavia "ICELAND**

"As we continue our search among the Celto-Saxon nations for heraldic evidence of our Israelitish identity, we now turn to Iceland. While the number of emblems used by this section of the Celto-Saxon people is not large, those which they do have are very interesting.

"It will help our understanding of the significance of these emblems if we realize that, because of its geographical position in the midst of the stormy North Atlantic, there has been little immigration into Iceland since the country was first settled in the 9th and 10th centuries by Norsemen from Scandinavia and Denmark. Consequently, almost all of the people of Iceland have a Norse ancestry and, as such, are descendants of the northern wing of the great Saxon migration which swept north-westward across Europe from the western shore of the Caspian Sea, in the centuries immediately before the beginning of the Christian Era.

"Having had little contact with other peoples for a long period of time, the legends, folklore and emblems of the people of Iceland must have been derived from their Norse ancestors and before that from the Saxons. Evidence of this is to be seen in the fact that at least two of their national emblems are also the emblems of other sections of the Celto-Saxon people. Consequently, as the Saxons first appear in history in Iberia and Albania on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, it follows that the legends, folklore and emblems of the Icelandic people must go back to the approximate time and place where the Israel tribes disappeared and the history of the Saxons began.

"The importance of this becomes apparent when we consider the fact that when the Norsemen first arrived in Iceland they settled in, or were divided into, twelve communities or districts. While this may have been the result of local conditions, nevertheless, it is certainly reminiscent of the *Twelve Tribes* of Israel. Interesting, too, is the fact that even as the Twelve Tribes of Israel were divided into *four* Brigades of three tribes each, so also the twelve original settlements in Iceland were divided into *four* districts or provinces.

"Viewing this similarity from a heraldic standpoint, perhaps we should also note that the emblem on the shield in the original Icelandic Arms consisted of *twelve* bars. These could symbolize either the original twelve communities of Iceland, or the descent of the people of Iceland from Twelve-tribed Israel or *both*.

"Further, ancient Israel, before its division into two nations, had a national standard on which were the likenesses of four beasts (living creatures), the emblems of the four Israel Brigades. Likewise, in the folklore of Iceland there are *four* legendary beasts called the Land Guardians, two of which, a Man and a Bull (Ox), are the same as two of Israel's four Brigade emblems. These Land Guardians appear today as supporters in Iceland's national Arms ...

"Having noted the heraldic significance of the Man and the Bull in the Arms of Iceland, let us now consider another creature which appears above the Bull. It is called a Vulture. Yet, as represented in these Arms, it bears very little resemblance to a Vulture. Rather it has the appearance of an Eagle.

"The possibility that, in the ancient folklore of the Norse people, this third Land Guardian may have been an Eagle is supported by another of Iceland's traditional emblems. This one, called a Falcon, is not now used in the national Arms but it remains one of Iceland's traditional emblems. The use of the name Falcon, however, tends to obscure the fact that the falcon is the nearest relative of the eagle, and that the Eagle was one of the ancient emblems of the Norsemen from whom the Icelandic people are descended.

"Further, the Eagle was the chief emblem of Norway and Denmark during the years that people were leaving there to settle in Iceland.

"So, in view of the fact that two of Iceland's four emblems, the Man and the Bull, are identical with two of Israel's four Brigade emblems, that Iceland's Falcon emblem seems to have been derived from an older Norse emblem, the Eagle, *and* that one of Israel's other Brigade emblems was an Eagle, we accept it as a reasonable deduction that in early Icelandic or Norse times, the emblem now called a Falcon was an Eagle

and that this is also the true origin of the Vulture emblem in the Arms. Leif Ericson's Raven emblem may also be only a variation of the ancient Eagle emblem of the Norsemen.

"What then of the Dragon, the fourth supporter in these Arms? Having seen that the Bull and the Man are two of Israel's four Brigade emblems, and if we accept the assumption that the Vulture emblem was originally an Eagle, then the fourth emblem should be a Lion for, as we have seen, the emblems of Israel's four Brigades were a Lion, a Man, an Ox and an Eagle. How then does a Dragon appear in the Arms of Iceland in the place of the Lion?

"We are aware, of course, of the legend of the Land Guardians, but this is hardly the answer. Rather this is probably a distortion of a Norse folk tale which was told before Iceland was settled. Further, it implies that the Land Guardian emblems were derived from the legend, whereas the truth is more likely to be that the legend was derived from the emblems.

"However, in returning to our question, we should note that at one time Iceland did have a Lion among its heraldic emblems. This was not the tawny [*brownish-yellow*] Lion of the Brigade of Judah but the Rampant Red Lion of the Zara Branch of the Tribe of Judah. Having used this emblem in the past, why was it not used in the Arms? Certainly there is no Dragon in the heraldry of ancient Israel and, as Iceland's other emblems proclaim its Israelitish identity, why was the Dragon chosen?

"To this question we have, so far, been unable to find a satisfactory answer. An interesting point about it, however, and one which may eventually provide a clue, is that this same substitution of a Dragon for a Rampant Red Lion also occurred in Wales. Originally the Rampant Red Lion was the emblem of all Britain, but in Wales, at some time in the past, this Lion was replaced by a Dragon.

"Hidden away in the early history of Iceland there is an interesting item which, though not a part of Icelandic heraldry, is, nevertheless, related to an emblem which appears in the heraldry of some of the other sections of the Celto-Saxon people.

"Though previously an independent republic, Iceland, in the year 1262, came under the rule of the King of Norway who appointed a viceroy (Earl) to govern the country for him. As evidence of his appointment and authority, the King gave this viceroy an emblem (a grant of Arms) *and a Horn*. Likewise, in the early history of York Minster, we have a record more than a thousand years old of a transaction by which a Saxon or Danish nobleman of Yorkshire gave a piece of land to York Minster by a Deed which consisted of a *Horn* filled with wine. They still have the Horn.

"While a further study of this use of a Horn as a Deed of land and as a symbol of authority might yield interesting results, we do know that the Horn is an heraldic device in the Arms of several places in Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark, and also in the Arms of several of the Scottish Clans. Further, as we saw in our study of Israel's tribal emblems, a Horn was one of the emblems of the Tribe of Ephraim.

"As an exclusive Israel emblem, a Horn would have no meaning for any other people. Consequently, its use by the King of Norway as a symbol of delegated authority and its recognition as such by the people of Iceland, is one more bit of evidence pointing to the Israelitish origin of the Norse people both in Iceland and Norway.

"Even without these interesting deductions, however, the fact remains that in their use of the Man, the Bull and the Falcon (Eagle) as their national emblems; the people of Iceland officially declare their Israelitish identity."

In this lesson we are also interested in how the "seven times" punishment period (2520 years) applies to the Benjamites who were taken into the Babylonian captivity in 580 B.C. and would have lasted until 1941 A.D. Adam Rutherford, in his *Iceland's Great Inheritance* gets this period correct, but mistakenly tries to include those whom we know as the Edomite-jews from 603 B.C. until 1918 B.C who were never in a "seven times" punishment at any time. On page 25, Rutherford states:

"... Applying the Divine measuring rod of Seven Times, we find that 2,520 years from 580 B.C. bring us to A.D. 1941 ... From the political standpoint, it is interesting to note that the Dano-Icelandic Act of 1918 ('The Magna Carta' of Iceland) provides that after the end of 1940, i.e., on or after 1st January 1941, either country may demand that negotiations be opened up for the further revision of the relationships between Iceland and Denmark. The exact words of the Act (Section VI, paragraph 18) are:

"After the expiration of the year 1940 the Rigsdag as well as the Althing may at any time demand the commencement of negotiations respecting the revision of this Act.'

"As the year 1941 will mark the extreme time-limit of the Seven Times on Benjamin we would naturally expect that at that time Benjamin-Iceland will begin to enter into the fulness of her destiny as Light-Bearer, and that the fulfilment of Isaiah 24:14-16 will begin to come into operation in a more marked degree ...."

Be that as it may, Rutherford has provided us with substantial evidence that indeed Benjamin served their allotted "seven times" punishment (actually their divorce period).

What really happened in 1917-1918 was that the British drove the Turks out of Palestine, and it came under the rule of king George VI, a bona fide descendant of David. Therefore, neither Balfour, President Truman, nor the United Nations had any Biblically lawful authority to grant Palestine to the Edomite-jews! Today, the **TRUE** house of Israel and the **TRUE** house of Judah are in their "appointed place" to "move no more" (2 Sam. 7:10)!